

them, in the number of copies indicated on the Government's initial service list.

§ 386.32 Computation of time.

(a) Generally, in computing any time period set out in these rules or in an order issued hereunder, the time computation begins with the day following the act, event, or default. The last day of the period is included unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal Federal holiday in which case the time period shall run to the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal Federal holiday. All Saturdays, Sundays, and legal Federal holidays except those falling on the last day of the period shall be computed.

(b) *Date of entry of orders.* In computing any period of time involving the date of the entry of an order, the date of entry shall be the date the order is served.

(c) *Computation of time for delivery by mail.* (1) Documents are not deemed filed until received by the docket clerk. However, when documents are filed by mail, 5 days shall be added to the prescribed period.

(2) Service of all documents is deemed effected at the time of mailing.

(3) Whenever a party has the right or is required to take some action within a prescribed period after the service of a pleading, notice, or other document upon said party, and the pleading, notice, or document is served upon said party by mail, 5 days shall be added to the prescribed period.

§ 386.33 Extension of time.

All requests for extensions of time shall be filed with the Associate Administrator or, if the matter has been called for a hearing, with the administrative law judge. All requests must state the reasons for the request. Only those requests showing good cause will be granted. No motion for continuance or postponement of a hearing date filed within 7 days of the date set for a hearing will be granted unless it is accompanied by an affidavit showing that extraordinary circumstances warrant a continuance.

§ 386.34 Official notice.

The Associate Administrator or administrative law judge may take official notice of any fact not appearing in evidence if he/she notifies all parties he/she intends to do so. Any party objecting to the official notice shall file an objection within 10 days after service of the notice.

§ 386.35 Motions.

(a) *General.* An application for an order or ruling not otherwise covered by these rules shall be by motion. All motions filed prior to the calling of the matter for a hearing shall be to the Associate Administrator. All motions filed after the matter is called for hearing shall be to the administrative law judge.

(b) *Form.* Unless made during hearing, motions shall be made in writing, shall state with particularity the grounds for relief sought, and shall be accompanied by affidavits or other evidence relied upon.

(c) *Answers.* Except when a motion is filed during a hearing, any party may file an answer in support or opposition to a motion, accompanied by affidavits or other evidence relied upon. Such answers shall be served within 7 days after the motion is served or within such other time as the Associate Administrator or administrative law judge may set.

(d) *Argument.* Oral argument or briefs on a motion may be ordered by the Associate Administrator or the administrative law judge.

(e) *Disposition.* Motions may be ruled on immediately or at any other time specified by the administrative law judge or the Associate Administrator.

(f) *Suspension of time.* The pendency of a motion shall not affect any time limits set in these rules unless expressly ordered by the Associate Administrator or administrative law judge.

§ 386.36 Motions to dismiss and motions for a more definite statement.

(a) Motions to dismiss must be made within the time set for reply or petition to review, except motions to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction, which may be made at any time.

(b) Motions for a more definite statement may be made in lieu of a reply.

The motion must point out the defects complained of and the details desired. If the motion is granted, the pleading complained of must be remedied within 15 days of the granting of the motion or it will be stricken. If the motion is denied, the party who requested the more definite statement must file his/her pleading within 10 days after the denial.

§ 386.37 Discovery methods.

Parties may obtain discovery by one or more of the following methods: Depositions upon oral examination or written questions; written interrogatories; production of documents or other evidence for inspection and other purposes; physical and mental examinations; and requests for admission. Unless the Associate Administrator or, in cases that have been called for a hearing, the administrative law judge orders otherwise, the frequency or sequence of these methods is not limited.

§ 386.38 Scope of discovery.

(a) Unless otherwise limited by order of the Associate Administrator or, in cases that have been called for a hearing, the administrative law judge, in accordance with these rules, the parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter involved in the proceeding, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition, and location of any books, documents, or other tangible things and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of any discoverable matter.

(b) It is not ground for objection that information sought will not be admissible at the hearing if the information sought appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

(c) A party may obtain discovery of documents and tangible things otherwise discoverable under paragraph (a) of this section and prepared in anticipation of or for the hearing by or for another party's representative (including his or her attorney, consultant, surety, indemnitor, insurer, or agent) only upon a showing that the party seeking discovery has substantial need of the materials in the preparation of his or her case and that he or she is un-

able without undue hardship to obtain the substantial equivalent of the materials by other means. In ordering discovery of such materials when the required showing has been made, the Associate Administrator or the administrative law judge shall protect against disclosure of the mental impressions, conclusions, opinions, or legal theories of an attorney or other representative of a party concerning the proceeding.

§ 386.39 Protective orders.

Upon motion by a party or other person from whom discovery is sought, and for good cause shown, the Associate Administrator or the administrative law judge, if one has been appointed, may make any order which justice requires to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of the following:

(a) The discovery not be had;

(b) The discovery may be had only on specified terms and conditions, including a designation of the time or place;

(c) The discovery may be had only by a method of discovery other than that selected by the party seeking discovery;

(d) Certain matters not relevant may not be inquired into, or that the scope of discovery be limited to certain matters;

(e) Discovery be conducted with no one present except persons designated by the Associate Administrator or the administrative law judge; or

(f) A trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information may not be disclosed or be disclosed only in a designated way.

§ 386.40 Supplementation of responses.

A party who has responded to a request for discovery with a response that was complete when made is under no duty to supplement his/her response to include information thereafter acquired, except as follows:

(a) A party is under a duty to supplement timely his/her response with respect to any question directly addressed to: